WASHINGTON CITY.

openial Hather to Boyccullings.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Hiram R. Nixon surveyor of the customs at Wilmington, N. C., in the place of William B. Flanner, resigned. THE ELECTIONS VESTERDAY AND THE ELECTIONS

The republican party was organized four years ago, mainly on the strength of the repeal of the Misouri Compromise, by what is historically known as the Kansas-Nebraska law. The anti-slavery men took fire at that act, and at first organized with one ingle plank in their platform-"the restoration of the Compromise." The democracy, believing that rule, why did its friends vote for the admission of the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional, repealed it. They acted, we believe, with perfect airness, and under the fullest conviction that the estrictive law of 1820 was wholly unnecessary and ted. They maintained that Congress had no authority to establish or prohibit slavery in the ate public excitement without being able to effect any permanent influence for or against slavery. In regard to the position of the democracy, we are perfectly safe in saying that they met the issue tendered by the opposition on the proposed restoration of the Missouri Compromise with perfect confidence in the justice of their cause and in their complete triumph at the elections. Before the struggle came off the opposition changed front, abandoned their single-plank platform, and raised their standards of rebellion against the constitution by declaring their immovable hostility to the admission of any more slave States. This was a broader field for operations, as it drew into compact union nearly every shade of anti-slavery throughout the whole country-it made, in point of fact, a great anti-slavery party preparatory for the presidential elections of

We have thus succinctly stated the origin of the republican organization in order that we may bring elections thereafter in several of the leading States of the North-results which gave abundant promise of the triumph of the opposition in the great contest for the presidency in 1856. The election embraced the representatives to the 34th Congress:

It must be remembered in reference to Pennsylvania that several fishy democrats, who never, in or out of Congress, voted with their former party friends, are charged in the general account of the day to our party. We are not thoroughly posted upon this point, but our impressions are nevertheless distinct that we actually elected but five dem-

This result of the elections greatly astonished and informed one democratic party, who believed in the more for margor and members of the two l instice and propriety of the repeal of the Missouri nice and of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Two to non-insticayears before we had returned twelve members from esq., who is running as an independent candidate. Ohio, twenty-three from New York, four from New Jersey, sixteen from Pennsylvania, ten from Indiana, and four from Michigan. We present these figures to show the extent of our disasters in the contest of 1854, when we received the combined weight of the opposition against us. That we were so ignominionsly defeated, under an entire misapprehension of our true position, there was no shadow of doubt amongst our friends. We therefore yielded nothing, but boldly vindicated our principles and policy,

1854 to the succeding presidential election, we again encountered the enemy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—the great States which had much to do in settling the candidacy of the democratic party at Cincinnati; for the first and last, which were lost in 1854, were regained in 1855, and voted for Mr. Buchanan in 1856.

and, at the elections of 1855, redeemed Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana, and made large gains

in all the northern and southern States.

Many causes have operated this year, especially in these States, to distract and divide our friends We hope they have not so far extended as to produce permanent weakness. The utter hollowness of the pretensions of the republicans, and their total want of power to effect the ends they have promised, to say nothing of the folly of doing what they claim, rds us strong grounds for believing that they are irretrievably demoralized. If so, in spite of our divisions, our accounts must be a great improvement on the results of 1854. But it is useless to speculate at this moment on what has already taken place and must soon be known to the whole country.

THE TWO RULES ABOUT ADMISSION OF STATES. The New York Commercial Advertiser is one of old fashioned journals that never learn anything and never forget anything. It has inherited a very profound, and, we have no doubt, a very honest disgust for the democratic party. The Commercial is often left quite by itself—it is a whig journal. and will remain a whig journal long after the extinction of that political order. In reference to af-

fairs in Kansas, it asks us two questions, viz : "Well, and did not the English bill prescribe 'one rule for the admission of slave States and another for the admission of free States?" And was not this a wrong to the free States that deserved to be 'denounced?"

We answer, that the English bill did not prescribe one rule for the admission of slave States and another for the admission of free States." Let us see what was the controversy last winter. If the Commercial is deeply prejudiced against the demo cratic party, we hope still it will be able to lend an the utterance of a few facts about Kansas in Congress. Do you not know, then, that the dispute ion of Kansas turned exclusively upon questions of fraud? Do you not remember matter of slavery was disavowed by all parties in the struggle? Was there a word said which involved the question of slavery? It is true that, previous to the issue in Congress about admission, slavery was supposed to be the real bone of contention; not

so, however, afterwards, for it was repeatedly declared to have nothing to do with admission. We charged the "republicans" with abandoning their old platform and raising questions of fraud and declared it a cheat. When the English bill was brought up it was the result of a compromise, and all parties demo-cratic said, "Let us get rid of the matter, one way or the other." The same men, North and South, voted for the admission of Oregon without the repesentative ratio. They never thought of prescribing two rules. Their votes show this. If this explanation is true, of course it was very "wrong" to donounce" those who voted for the English bill as fixing one ratio for a free State and another for a slave State. Such a rule would be absurd. It could effect nothing permanently. It would only serve to degrade those who might adopt it. But if it was a

THE POTOMAC WATER.

Through the liberality of Congress the Potomac water will soon be introduced into this city, and the great question is now being agitated, in what man Territories; that the people thereof had a perfect ner shall it be distributed so that all our citizens right to form and regulate their domestic institu- shall partake of its benefits upon fair and equitable tions in their own way. We declared over and over terms? The opinion which has been advanced by again that the Missouri restriction, even if it was some, in an apparently serious manner, that those binding upon the people of the Territory for the time being, could not bind them when they came to may supply themselves at their own pleasure, and establish their State institutions; that it was, there- under no restrictions whatever, is too preposterous fore, a mere temporary prohibition, intended to cre- to require argument or contradiction. Such a course could only lead to endless confusion, and we might as well expect to see the Botanic Garden thrown open for the pasturage of cattle. The series of articles on this subject, the last of which we publish to day, contain much valuable information; and it is by the light of experience as developed in other cities, that our path should be guided. The bill which has just been introduced into the Board of Aldermen, and which is published in full in another column, appears to us to be carefully drawn, and to need but few changes to render it generally acceptable to our citizens. We have no idea that Congress will interpose any objection to the adoption of any well-digested plan; for the supply is said to be inexhaustible, and no amount of water which our citizens may use will interfere with the primary object of an unfailing supply for governmental use. It has been intimated that an effort is being made to get a monopoly of this article into the hands of a private company. This seems unnecessary and imbefore the reader the astonishing results of the first politic; the distribution can be done under the corporate authority, and the pipes, when once laid, will seldom require repair, so that even the appointment of a water board would be superfluous. The government will take care that the mains are kept in order, and a water commissioner or inspector could attend to the details of its distribution throughout the city. The bill of which we have spoken proposes that the cost of laying the supply pipes shall fall upon the owners of the real estate benefited. This appears to be an equitable plan, and leaves the matter to be decided by those directly interested, who would carry the water into new localities just as fast as it may be needed, and no faster. commend this subject to the attention of our city readers. An abundant supply of pure water is one fthe prime necessities of existence, and in a matter of this magnitude it is important to begin right.

Americans for re-election but will probably vale for A. P. Shutt.

* A VOICE FROM BALTIMORE.

B: "ATMORE, Oct. 11, 1858

The Baltimore American of this morning, the self-styled conservative journal of this city, is out in a long editorial upon what is termed "The Defamers of Baltimore." The purpose of this article is to deny that lawlessness, to

purpose of this article is to deny that lawlessness, to any unusual degree, prevails in this city, and that, if it does, it is no worse than when the democratic party were in power, and, thirdly, that "the new constitution protects them," (the violaters of law, &c.)

The city papers of the same morning contain an account of one of the grossest outrages on the day previous ever perpetrated anywhere. Annexed is the account taken from the Exchange, which, if true—and there can be no doubt about its truth—is a complete answer to the American's editorial. Here is the account:

SHOOTING CASE. -On Saturday evening, about 15 min utes past 7 o'clock, a shooting case occurred, in which a man named Andrew Megunegall, said to be one of the "Tigers," from Federal Hill, acted as principal. It appears that a man named Alexander Thompson was stand-ing in Bank lane^a when Megunegall approached him, apparently drunk, caught him by the shoulders, pulling apparently drains, changes min by the Salouters, pulling him about, and at the same time insisting that Thomp-son should drink with him. He refused, and, getting loose, started towards Calvert street, and when near the loose, started towards Calvert street, and when near the entrance of the lane he was fired at by Megunegall, the ball striking him on the shoulder blade, but failed to enter the body. Thompson then started to run, but was pursued by Megunegall across Calvert and down Fayette streets, towards North street. While running down Fayette street Megunegall fired a second shot, the ball striking Thompson on the right side of the back part of the head; passed between the scalp and the skull for an inch and a half, and came out near the top of the car. Thompson continued down Fayette to North street, when he turned towards Baltimore street, still pursued by Megunegall. On reaching the latter street he turned west and ran into Mann's Hotel; Megunegall crossed Baltimore street to South, and entered the drinking saloon of Mrs. Kennedy, where he was arrested by Officers Baltimore street to South, and entered the drinking saleon of Mrs. Kennedy, where he was arrested by Officers Brashears, Pindell, and Wooden, and conveyed to the Central station-house. Dr. O'Donnell was called in to dress the wounds of Thompson, after which he was con-

dress the wounds of Thompson, after which he was conveyed to his home.

Megunegall had a hearing before Justice Mearis, at the station-house, yesterday afternoon, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Pinkney attending; and the injured party falling to appear no charge was made against him. Mr. Pinkney said that he had been confined a sufficient length of time, nearly twenty-four hours, for the party injured to complain, and having failed to do so, he could see no good reason for his detention. Justice Mearis, therefore, pronounced him "honorably discharged."

ed him "honorably discharged." New, I challenge the American to turn back through Now, I challenge the American to turn back through its files and point out such a case during any previous democratic administration in this city. It is, indeed, a new feature or principle of law, that an offence of the kind above described only concerns the parties to it, and that the community has nothing to do with it.

We in Maryland would also like very much to know how "the new constitution protects" such characters as Megunegall?

PUBLIUS.

* Barnum's City Hotel is on Bank Lane.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM TEXAS

[From the Texas State Gazette, Oct. 2.] On the 27th September Governor Runnels forwarded to Hon. Matt. Ward, of Case county, a commission as United States senator from the State of Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Henderson. He will hold office until the legislature of this State shall elect a successor. The appointment of Mr. Ward is a good one. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman, but imbued with much firmness of purpose. He is well posted on the political questions of the day, and will be a realous advocate of the rights of the South.

His course as a senator will be characterized by patriotism, a scrupulous and carnest attention to business, cound judgment, and a disposition to be useful rather than to acquire fame.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THE ELECTIONS VESTERDAY.

PARTIAL RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

We received no returns last night of the elections held yesterday except partial returns from the State of Penn-sylvania. We arrange below all that reached us up to 1

o'clock this morning.

In the first congressional district Hon, Thomas B. Florence is re-elected by about 400 majority. There are no returns from the 2d, 3d, and 4th districts. In the 5th district, Wood, opposition, gains 250 over the vote in 1856. In Conshobocken, Montgomery county, Wood's

6th District.—Phoenixville, Chester county, gives Hickman, opposition, 140 majority—a gain for him of 100. Schnylkill kownship 116 majority for Hickman. In all 12 voting districts have been heard from, giving Hickman 741 majority, and it is believed that he is elected.

7th District.—New Hope, Bucks county, gives Roberts, democrat, 9 majority—a loss of 50. Doylestown gives Roberts 23 majority—a loss of 50. Doylestown gives Roberts et al. (200 Majority)—1 Lancaster city—a heavy loss. Columbia borough gives Stevens 57 majority. Lancaster county gives Stevens 3,000 majority.

11th District.—In Milton Northymbertage. 6th District.—Phoenixville, Chester county, gives Hick-

,000 majority.

11th District — In Milton, Northumberland county, ampbell, opposition, has 80 majority over both of the ther candidates. Tamaqua gives Campbell 193 ma-

other candidates. Tamaqua gives camped to jority.

12th District.—Two wards of Montour give Scranton, opposition, a majority of 400, being a loss of 450. Five boroughs of Luzerne county give Scranton a majority of 592. Canton township, Scranton 150 majority. The whole of Montour county gives a democratic majority of about 100—a loss of about 350 since the election in 1856. Scranton receives about 300 majority in that county. In Luzerne county Scranton has 2,000 majority.

13th District.—Bethlehem borough, Northampton county, gives Shoemaker, opposition, 119 majority.

15th District.—In Miffla county the whole opposition ticket is elected. Hale's majority is 275.

Ticket is elected. Hale's majority is 275.

18th District.—Hollydaysburg, Blair county, one ware reported, gives Blair, opposition, 87 majority.

In Harrisburg the whole of the opposition ticket i elected by a large majority.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE LIBERAL ARMY UNDER VIDAURRI.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12 .- The steamer Isabel, from He vana on the 10th, arrived here to-night.

The British steamer Solent, from Vera Cruz on the 3d at 12 m., had arrived at Hawana. At 7 a. m. on the 3d a courier arrived at Vera Cruz from the City of Mexico, stating that Gen. Vidaurri had been defeated by Gen. Miramon near San Luis, and that the latter had captured 1,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

Miramon near San Luis, and that the latter had captured 1,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

At 8 o'clock on the same morning another courier arrived, stating that Vidaurri had defeated Miramon, and the latter had blown out his brains in despair.

The Solent brought news from Tampico. Gov. Garcia, commanding at that city, had levied a contribution on all foreigners to the amount of \$100,000. On their failing to raise the same, he imprisoned a number of Spanish and American citizens, but they were subsequently released on a promise to raise the amount. A number of them fied to the steamer Solent. The Spanish corsul took refuge on a Spanish vessel-of-war off that city. The consul's family took refuge on the Solent and were landed at Havana. Important despatches were on their way to Washing

ton from the Spanish consul, by the American minister who will sail from Vera Cruz on the 18th, per the Ply mouth, for the United States.

Col. Talcott and Myers Gray were passengers on the Solent, and embarked on the Isabel for Charleston. robbers, three of whom were shot dead by the diligence

The City of Baltimore at New York

New York, Oct. 12.—The City of Baltimore arrived ere this afternoon. There is but little of interest beyond her advices telegraphed from Cape Race.

The latest intelligence from Valentia states that no change had taken place in relation to the workings of the cable. Experiments, however, were progressing. Engineers were surveying the place with the view of the cable of the cape of the cape.

vas enciente.

Count Cavour had issued an official document explain

ing that the cession of Villa Franca to the Russian go ernment was gratuitous, and revokable at will. The Liverpool Broker's circular reports the sales cotton for three days at 18,000 bales—speculators taking 1,200 and exporters 2,000. The market closed dull with a declining tendency, particularly on lower qualities. Advices from Manchester report the t.ade favorable the respect to the control of the control o

ble, the market closing steady.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour very dull, quoting Philadelphia and Baltimore at 21s. a 22s. 6d. Whea dull, notwithstanding there was a better inquiry—south ern and western red, 7s. a 7s. 5d. [The Broker's circu-lar reports a decline of 1d. a 2d.] Corn dull, in conse-quence of large receipts from the Mediterranean—yel-low, 33s. 6d. a 34s.; white 34s. a 35s.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Nearly all securities are rising The sugar market improved six pence to a shil-The shares of the Atlantic telegraph closed at

Florida Election.

Augusta, Oct. 12.—Judge Hawkins (dem.) has beer elected to Congress by about 2,000 majority. Walker for State register, was elected unopposed. The leg'sla ture is largely democratic.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of Thomas M. Tur ner, the democratic candidate for mayor. The democratic board of aldermen is also elected by a large ma

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Bosros, Oct. 11.—The democracy of this city held a mass meeting at Fancuil Hall this evening, filling it to overflowing. Wm. L. McGowan presided. Resolutions were passed sustaining the policy of the democratic party. Addresses were made by Hon. E. D. Beach, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. Isaac Davis of Massachusetts, and Hou. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character, and the ratification of the State nominations was carried unanimously.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 12.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 500 bales. Quotations are nominal. Orleans, 13 11-16. Flour has declined—sales of 13,500 bbls.; State, \$4 45 a \$4 55; Ohio, \$4 90 a \$5 20; southern, \$5 a \$5 50. Wheat has declined 2c—sales of 30,000 bushels; good red, \$1 15; white, \$1 36. Corn is heavy—sales of 41,000 bushels; white, 78 a 86 cents; mixed, 69 a 72 cents. Pork is dull—\$16 40 a \$16 62‡; prime, \$14 00 a \$14 75. Lard is quiet—101 a 11 cents. Whistor is 41,000 busness; white, 10 a 30 cents, linken, 65 a 1 cents. Pork is dull—\$16 40 a \$16 62\frac{1}{2}; prime, \$14 0 a \$14 75. Lard is quiet—\$10\frac{1}{2} a \$1 cents. Whiskey i quiet at 22 cents. Sugar is heavy at 6\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{2} cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 50\frac{1}{2} cents. Rosin i heavy at \$1 70. Rice is firm at 3\frac{1}{2} a 3\frac{1}{2} cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12 .- Flour is heavy; Howard stree and Ohio, \$5 374 a \$5 50. Wheat is dull for a and Onlo, \$5 314 a \$5 50. Wheat is dull for common qualities, but prime is in demand; red, \$1 14 a \$1 22; white, \$1 25 a \$1 42. Corn is drooping; white, 79 a 80 cents; yellow, 88 a 89 cents. Whiskey is steady.

Some weeks back the Bavarian consul at New Vorl Some weeks back the Bavarian consul at New York applied to the President for authority to arrest Jacob Ebert, charged with having committed forgery in Bavaria. The President gave the necessary authority, and United States Commissioner Betts issued a warrant for his apprehension, and he was arrested. He, however, made such resistance that the United States deputy marshal, Mr. T. Bynders, found it necessary to fire his pistol at him, which wounded him slightly in the left arm. He was then conducted to prison.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that if the Atlantic Telegraph Company is not making any money from the cable they are from the lead mines that have been discovered in the fifty miles aquare of land donated to them by the English or provincial government in Nova Scotia. Some one hundred and fifty men are at work in the mines, and several shiploads have been sent to New York.

THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL—LETTER OF SEN-ATOR GWIN TO THE PRESIDENT.

We give place to-day to an interesting and able letter from Mr. Senator Gwin on the subject of the great over-land mail and the necessity of protecting that and other reutes to the Pacific ocean. We have expressed our views in detail upon this important matter, and have distinctly urged that the government should decide by its policy that they will not any more recognise Indian supremacy in the great interior. But we need add nothing to the nervous and most admirable expose of Senator Gwin,

WASPINGTON CITY, Oct. 12, 1858. To his Excellency James Buchasas, President of the United States:

To his Excellency James Buchasan,
Presidual of the United States:

Sir: Immediately after your inauguration it became my duty as a senator from California to call your attention to the condition of the overland communication between that State and her sister States. Separated by two long ranges of lofty mountains, and by vast plains roamed over only by hostile Indian tribes, no land mail or other regular communications existed. Congress, a few days previously, had authorized the establishment of a regular line of letter mail by four-horse stage coaches between San Francisco and the Mississippi river; thus placing it in the discretionary power of the Executive to inaugurate this import-ant policy. After an elaborate examination of the subject, you informed me that you had resolved to meet the views of the people of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Western Texas, and Utah, and open regular mail-stage lines by all practicable routes across the plains and mountains, and, by thus affording an easy means of regular communication, extend the settlements from the Mississippi valley westward continuously to the Pacific ocean. The prime necessity was a certain, quick, punctual, and safe means of travelling from settlement to settlement. The execution of your resolve would accomplish that object, and thus largely aid in insuring an early settlement of execution of your resolve would accomplish that object, and thus largely aid in insuring an early settlement of the valleys and other fertile lands scattered at no distant intervals between California and the States bordering or

intervals between California and the States bordering on the Mississippi river.

The plan recommended by the Postmaster General, and adopted by you as being on the whole preferable to any other, was to locate the great overland mail au-thorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1857, from San Francisco along such route to the Mississippi river as could be readily travelled by passengers and emigrants at all seasons of the year. That route you finally conclu-ded, after careful examination of the surveys of the en-gineers, was the one which led southeast from San Fran-cisco to the mouth of the Gillariver, and thence along the cisco to the mouth of the Gilariver, and thence along the 32d parallel, by El Paso, to Fort Belknap, in Texas. Then commenced the delicate duty of locating the remainder of the route to the Mississippi river. Every town upon that river from St. Paul to New Orleans desired to be the eastern terminus of so important a thoroughfare, and the difficulties were increased by the fact that any one of these receipts could be reachly empresceded from Eart Rel. these points could be readily approached from Fort Bel knap. Your final decision was to extend the route to these points could be readily approached from Fort Bei-knap. Your final decision was to extend the route to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, and thence diverge to St. Louis and Memphis. At St. Louis the overland mail from California would connect with all mail and railroad lines of the western and northwestern, central and eastern States. At Memphis this great mail would connect not only with all the river routes, but also with the great railroad lines to New Orleans, to Mobile, to Savannah, to Charleston, to Norfolk, Richmond, and Washington city, and thus all the States of the Union would be ac-

The conveyance of the mail twice a week each way wa intrusted to the leading expressmen of the country—Mr. John Butterfield and his associates, nearly all of whom John Butterneid and his associates, nearly all of whom had great experience. The contract was executed in the month of September after your inauguration. The contractors were allowed by law one year to locate the route and commence the enterprise. Precisely twelve months thereafter—to wit, on the 16th of September last—the stages started from San Francisco, St. Louis, and Member 11 the great exercises of requirements for the present the contraction of the stages of the stag The great experiment of running four-horse postcoaches between these points in twenty-five days, over a route 2,651 miles long, was commenced on the very day named in the contract, and has been successfully accomplished. The first stage-load of passengers ever driven between San Francisco and St. Louis made the journey in twenty-three days and four hours, thus exceeding not only your own hopes, but those of my most sanguine constituents. It is a great achievement, and fraught with the most important consequences. This will no doubt call to your memory the origin of mail communi-cation, and regular travel by coaches over the mountains of your native State for the peack males and horses, stages, over the rough monotain routes, requir

the same and the same and the same as the those of the Mississippi valley, and thus render our diverse interests homogeneous, allow me to tender you my hearty congratulations. Permit me to thank you, in behalf of my constituents, for the courage with which you marched up to our wants and supplied them to the extent of your power. The success already accomplished on this route, as well as on that from St. Joseph, via Salt Lake, to Placerville, San Antonio, via El Paso, to San Diego, soon to be followed by that from Independence, via Albuquerque, to Stockton, indicates the certain tri-

umph of your whole policy.

It is obvious now, as throughout our national career, that emigration and settlements will follow the stage coach. When mall stages and travellers are regularly carried, there will the pioneer-settlers make their farms and se-cure their pre-emptions. From this time forth forever regular overland communications will exist between Cal-ifornia and the Mississippi States. Neither hostile Into the settler, and every fertile spot along these long lines enterprising citizens will immediately occupy, to furnish the requisite supplies for horses and travellers. Shall these fearless pioneers be protected from the In-dians? or shall they be left exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife, as was so often the case in the earlier history of our country, when the government was destitute of troops and money?

of troops and money? You have now some 18,000 troops under your command. Shall a sufficient number be detailed to insure safety and confidence to the traveller on these routes? If so, then the early extension of our western settlements to the Pa-cific, the development of California, of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, so long closed by serious obstacles and by the domination of savage tribes, will be assured. As an illustration of the effect on all the routes, a line of temporary posts from Fort Smith, via Fort Belknap and El Paso, to the mouth of the Gila river, thus excluding all hostile Indians, would double the value of the lands, the population, and travel on all that route; and, whilst occasioning no additional expense, would guard against future Indian hostilities. It would arrest the incursions of the Camanches into Texas and Mexico, as well as those of the Apaches into Arizona and Mexico, and lead to the rapid development of the mineral and agricultural resources of these great regions.

It is believed that three thousand troops, one-sixth of

our army, will protect the entire settlements for more than fifteen hundred miles from Fort Smith to Fort Yuthan fifteen hundred miles from Fort Smith to Fort Yuma, save hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of lives, and
prevent devastating and expensive Indian wars. As the
army is now chiefly maintained for the defence of our
frontier and territories occupied by Indian tribes, my constituents wish it so disposed as to relieve border settlements and new Territories from the presence of danger.

When the Indians are thus forbidden to cross into

when the Indians are thus forbidgen to cross into Texas, and that State, relieved of their presence, is settled up to its frontiers, two-thirds of these troops can be detailed to other points of danger, and the same policy will accomplish similar results gradually on all the routes. In this way, and in this way only, Indian hostilities will soon cease throughout our whole country, by extending the active results and access the configure. The our settlements westward across the continent.

our settlements westward across the continent. The Union itself, so dear to every patriotic American, will be strengthened and perpetuated by encouraging these continuous settlements and the intermingling of interests from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific.

This great policy, fraught with such incalculable advantages to our whole country, having been commenced by you, may I not urge you to consummate its certain and speedy success by the establishment of military posts to protect all of these routes, together with the mails and passengers, from Indian depredations and massacres? This was the policy of your first great predecessor, Washington; when succeeding Jay's treaty, he established military posts for the protection of our western settlements from hostile Indians, and under the lead of the palitio of your own great State, Gen. Anthony Wayne, from hostile Indians, and under the lead of the patriot of your own great State, Gen. Authony Wayne, drove back the savages from the fertile valleys of the Ohio and carried our posts to the borders of our northwestern Lakes and the Mississippi. What Washington then did for the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi you can now accomplish by similar means for the great country between the Mississippi and Pacific ocean.

With great respect, your obedient servant, WM. M. GWIN.

THE FRENCH FASHIONS

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.]

Paras, Sept. 23d.—The new fashions for the coming season do not certainly indicate any diminution either in the extravagance of the expense or in volume. The gigantic petitional grows in spite of the animalversion of journalists and the sarcasm of satirists. A certain author, who published a book in 1745, after abusing the fashion of hoops on asthetic and economical grounds, deliberately anathematises the rotundity of skirts, because they are heathenish—not that heathens wore them, but that, occupying so much room in church, serious people could not find place there. The author of this strange thesis assures the courteous reader that he (the author) is neither Quaker, Methodist, nor a very old man, but young enough to retain clear, strong, and pleasing ideas of whatsoever is truly beautiful and lovely in the other sex, for whom he has a great regard, and for whose service and benefit he writes: "As to the ladies," says he, "the chief new invention in my time, if not the only considerable one, is the hoop petticoat, a dress which, even in its original institution, was sufficiently absurd and greatly disgusted the men, however it might please the women. This, I think, was in or about the year 1709. Though I was then young, I well remember everybody thought this new fashion would be out in a twelvemonth at furthest, especially considering that our wits exposed and ridiculed it with so much humor that it was believed the fair ones cially considering that our wits exposed and ridiculed it with so much humor that it was believed the fair ones would be soon laughed out of it, heartily weary, and would be soon laughed out of it, heartily weary, and aslamed of so nonsensical a whimsey. But we all found ourselves mistaken: the hoop stood its ground, and has continued to this very day. For many years, however, it was restrained within some reasonable compass, and to a degree tolerable. But of late, within these two twelvemonths, or thereabouts, it has spread itself to so enormous a circumference that there is no enduring it any longer. 'Tis now past a jest; the whole sex, in a manner, especially the younger sort—the misses—are, by this prodigious garment, become a perfect public nuisance.'

ance."

The above ebullition of ill-humor against hoops is as The above evullition of 41-humor against hoops is as a spplicable to the women of the nineteenth century as to those of the eighteenth, whether they be cased in hoops of crinoline or in hoops of steel. A short time sines, in Holland, a lady was fined as a public nuisance for taking up too much room on the sidewalk, and obstructing the passage for pedestrians.

The dress bonnets for the autumn are generally fash-

The dress bonnets for the autumn are generally fashioned of a mixture of stripes of light-colored velvet, with
velvet blonde, feathers, and lace. The sloping crowns
may be formed of tulle, either black or white, and the
front edged with a broad band of blue, white, pink, or
like velvet; the ornaments are two white feathers, tipped with the same color as the velvet, and they are
placed rather far back on the sides. The tulle curtain is
edged with a narrow roll of velvet, and is trimmed with
a trellis blonde, and the bandeau in front is formed by
a double bow of blue velvet. double bow of blue velvet.

a double bow of blue velvet.

Pretty bounets of gray silk have a puffed and pointed crown, blue curtains and strings, gray and blue bows outside, and a double bow of the same kind inside. All dresses are now made without basques; the corsage a point, and double skirts are rarely seen. Flounces con-tinue in favor for both thin and thick materials, and are

worn in the street as well as at evening entertainments.

The burnous will be the most fashionable style of autumn and winter outer garment. Casaques, of the same material as the robe, are also worn, and form a very suitmaterial as the robe, are also worn, and form a very sur-able and becoming walking costume. They are tight to the figure, and without any trimming. Dark plain silks are much in vogue for this style of costume; the skirt, under the casaque, is perfectly plain, without any orna-ment, excepting a row of large buttons dawn the front, matching those on the corsage of the casaque. The very warm weather has prevented any display as yet of au-turn and winter works: in the course of a fortwicht we tumn and winter modes; in the course of a fortright we will be able to initiate our readers more fully into the mysteries of the shapes, materials, and styles of gowns, mantles, bonnets, and lingerie.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the condi-

pecie	28,533,185	29,170,204	Inc 637,018
irculation	7,875,750	7,980,519	Inc 104,760
oposita	104,901,563	105,565,930	Inc 664.367
ndrawn deposits	85,866,870	86,390,213	Inc 523,843
The weekly statements the following f the pre-	aggregates		
ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN	Oct 11	Oct A	

ŝ	Circulation	2,804,030	2,677,110	Inc 120,914
	The returns of			
	and September, 185	8, compare	es as follows:	Aller Sulker
8		Sopt. 4.	Oct. 2.	describer adult
á	Capital\$	28,742,800	\$28,746,550	Inc \$3,750
3	Discounts	45,020,410	45,874,051	Inc 853,641
	Specie	1,915,950	2,000,404	Inc 84,454
	Bank balances	3,918,644	3,783,273	Dec 135,371
8	Due by banks	5,298,856	5,262,469	Dec 36,387
U	Due to banks	330,834	403,295	Inc 72,461
d	Deposits	7,921,124	8,118,132	100197,008
	Circe ation	12.841.266	13,576,518	Inc 732.252

THE COTTON CROP.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 12th.] The beautiful weather in September (which month has been freer from storms of wind or rain than any similar period at the South for many years) has not only matured the crop rapidly but has enabled the planters to make rapid progress in picking. The rust has injured the growth in many districts, and the overflow probably wiped out 200,000 bales, but the remaining yield is now always independent of the overflow of free that is not a set in the set. ost independent of the question of frost, is several weeks (some say one month) earlier than usual. and this will be no an increased quantity into market at an early date. If any of our readers have not calculated for themselves the value of this crop, a few figures in that onnection will both interest and surprise them. take 3,300,000 bales as the probable crop, and 550 lbs. as the average to the bale, and (considering that the quality is said to be better than usual) if we assume 12½ cents as the average price, we shall have as the total value of the new crop, in round numbers, two hundred and twenty-seven million dollars! This is, to all intents and purposes, over and above the consumption of the cotton grow-ing States, and is only that which they will have to sell, or to exchange for other produce and manufactures. If the price named be reckoned too much, we shall find that seven at ten cents per pound, the total value would be \$181, 500,000, and this in an article which will be certain-ly wanted, and which commands a ready sale in nearly all the principal markets of the world.

TEXAS ITEMS.

By the steamship Mexico at New Orleans intelligence is at hand from Galveston to the 5th instant. Thirteen deaths from yellow fever had occurred during the two days previous. Several physicians had been attacked by the disease, and two of them-Dr. Ward and Dr. Ware had fallen victims. There had been several new cases of fever at Houston and two deaths. The whole number of deaths at Galveston from yellow fever during the season

A very atrocious murder was committed at Independ. ence on the 26th ultimo. A young man by the name of Cooper waylaid and killed another by the name of Littlepage, a school-teacher. It seems that Cooper had made some statements about Littlepage which were not true; whereupon Littlepage waited on him and got him to sign a retraction. The next day he hid himself near where sign a retraction. The next day he not himself near where Littlepage had to pass, and shot him with a double-barrel shot gun. Nineteen buck-shot hit him in the breast. He staggered about twenty steps and fell dead. Cooper then got his horse and said he was going to Brenham to give himself up. He was afterwards seen in Bren-ham. The neighbors mustered and started 'n pursuit of him.

Fannin county was recently visited by a severe storn which tore up the trees and corn, blew down the fences, beat out the cotton, killed cattle, hogs, and chickens, and did considerable damage generally.

A party of surveyors have just returned from the Upper Colorado. They report Indian signs very plentiful in that region. About two weeks since they saw a party of Indians with several head of horses. They supposed them to be Camanches. One of them approached near enough to speak to the surveying party, but ran off when approached. They came from the direction of San Saba, and were moving up the country, possibly in order to reach the trail leading from Mexico to the head of Red river.

The Freestone Pioneer says a large lion was killed re-cently on Noland's river, in Johnson county. It had killed nine horses in that vicinity.

A Quitman Monument Association has been formed at Natchez, Miss., to erect a monument on the Bluff at that city to the memory of the distinguished deceased.

OPENING OF THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE [From the New York Journal of Com-

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, left this port on Saturday, for New Orleans, from whence she will hereafter run regularly, making semi-monthly trips to Minatitian, with the California mail. She had about ninety passengers and more freight than she was able to receive. Thus, we have evidence that the important enterprise of opening a new highway between the two oceans is approaching a completion, and that the formidable obstacles which have presented themselves, during the progress of the work, have at length been successfully overcome. The awarding of a mail contract to this route, by the United States government, no doubt operated as a substantial encouragement, and led to a more speedy opening than would otherwise have taken place. Including 180 men who left this port about the 1st of August, in the barque Rapid, there are now employed on the road between Suchil and Ventosa about 400 men; and thirty first-class coaches are already on the ground or ar roat, to be employed in carrying passengers to the opposite first-class coaches are already on the ground or en route, to be employed in carrying passengers to the opposite ocean. There are also three steamers which will be available for naviguting the Coatzacoalcos river, between Minatislan and Suchil, a distance of 70 miles. Still, before all the contemplated improvements shall have been made, a large expenditure will be necessary. This will be especially true, so far as relates to the proposed railroad, 110 miles in length, designed to supersede the carriage road, the estimated cost of this structure being \$5,000,000. One of the river steamers, the Suchil, which sailed from New York a few days ago, is a remarkably fine one, being built of iron, with thick bulkheads extending lengthwise and across, and fitted up with every requisite for safety and convenience.

and across, and fitted up with every requisite for safety and convenience.

It is anticipated that passengers will go from New York to New Orleans in four days; from the latter port to Suchil, the head of navigation, in an equal length of time; while two days will be required for the carriage road. On reaching the Pacific terminus, the steamer Oregon will be in readiness to go up the coast, occupying ten days in the pussage to San Francisco. The time occupied between New Orleans and San Francisco, it is said, will not exceed fifteen or sixteen days, at farthest.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS

The rumor had gained ground at Paris that a matrimonial alliance was on the tapis between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia. The rumor was strengthened by a report that the Prince is to visit the Court of Turin in October. The Spanish Minister of Marine had been to Cadiz to superintend the despatch of troops and ships to Cuba to act against Mexico, and it appears from the language of all the ministerial journals that the government had re-solved to delay no longer in exacting reparation from that

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of disc to 4 per cent.

The Emperor of Rucsia had given the order of St. Andres the highest to Prince Gortschakoff, as a mark of satisfaction that two such important treaties had been oncluded with China

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Machias (Mc.) Union is of opinion that a certificate of election will be granted to Mr. Foster, the republican candidate for Congress from the sixth district of Maine. It says, however, that the case will undoubtedly be brought before the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives at Washington—Bradbury's supporters being fully satisfied that he is legally elected, and that the full official returns will show that he has a majority of the votes cast.

Hon. Horace F. Clark, of New York, has been invited to become an independent candidate for Congress in the eighth district of that State. It is presumed that he des

The exact democratic majority at the "little election Delaware is 629. The Chicago Democrat states, upon reliable authority, that Col. W. A. Richardson resigned his office as governor of Nebraska for the purpose of returning to Illinois and running for the United States Senate as the administration candidate.

The democracy of Virginia have not yet determined where the State convention to nominate a candidate for governor shall meet. The Petersburg Press recommend-Staunton. A committee of the democracy of Alexandria have invited the convention to meet in that city, and offer various inducements for the meeting at that place.

have invited the convention to meet in that city, and offer various inducements for the meeting at that place.

The Texas papers give the following as the result of the recent election in that State:

R. T. Wheeler, C. J. S. C. 49,702
J. H. Bell, A. J. S. C. 25,325
C. W. Buckley, do. 24,904
M. C. Graham, Attorney General 46,849
C. R. Johns, Comptroller 46,762
C. H. Randolph, Treasurer 46,895
Bell, the independent candidate for assistant justice of the supreme court, has a majority of 421. Two counties did not make a return in time to be counted. If they had been included, Bell's majority would have been reduced to 166.

It is stated in the southern papers that the Hon. Guy M. Bryan, of Texas, declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

A mass meeting of the national democrats of rdinois was held at Joliet on the 29th ultimo, which was addressed by E. C. Fellows, esq., and Dr. Le Roy. It was the larges political meeting ever held in Joliet since the great rally for Mr. Buchanan in 1856.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who has recently become

Professor Greene, the author of "Greene's Analysis," and a professor in Brown University, it is said, will be invited to the presidency of Columbia college, near this

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who has recently become alflicted with partial blindness, is about to submit to an
operation for cataract. This lady's less of sight is attributed to protracted anxiety for the fate of an only son,
who has been serving with much distinction on the staff
at Lucknow and in the Rohileund campaign. Meyerbeer's at present residing at Baden, where possesses a house, in which he, some years back, corposed, exclusively for that city, a sixth act to "Robe le Dhable," which has been played only at the theat

Walter Savage Landor has taken up his residence a Watter Savage Landor has been sumerous, possess a fine estate; and one of the curious effects of the trial is, that it has led to a reconciliation between the aged poet

and his wife, after a separation of forty years. A letter from Paris says of the future Duchess of Mala-koff: "I saw the destined bride of Marshal Pelissier last evening at the Theatre Francis, when she appeared to enjoy vastly M. Degouve's version of 'Œdipus.' She is really a very charming person, and will make an ex-cellent ambassadress, if the Marshal could be persuaded

o retain his post in London. Shiller's only surviving daughter, who, some years ago, published the correspondence which passed between her parents in 1778 and 1789, is preparing for print the correspondence of Shiller's widow with her friends and the literary notabilities of her time.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain Isaac Bowen, U. S. A., attached to the com missary department, died at Pass Christian, Louisiana, on the 4th inst.

It is announced by telegraph that Col. Chapman and Lieut. Burns, of the 5th infantry; Capt. Newton and Lieut. Bryan, of the engineers; and Lieut. Villespogel, of the dragoons, arrived at Leavenworth on the 7th inst. from Utah Territory.

from Utah Territory.

While some workmen were digging in a marsh on the land of Mr. John McElthone, in Ellenville, Ulster country, New York, they discovered several huge bones. One is a portion of a jaw-bone; the others are evidently portions of leg or thigh bones. They are all much decayed, having apparently been under the soft mud for ages. In the jaw is a mammoth tooth, in a state of almost perfect preservation. It is the tooth of a graminiverous animal, and measures seven inches in length and three in width. These bones are undoubtedly those of a mastodon of the largest size. Such bones are usually found in places like this. Those here discovered are said to be five or six times larger than the corresponding bones of any living animal, and are in conformation unlike them.

Governor Grimes has issued a proclamation declaring

Governor Grimes has issued a proclamation declaring that, in accordance with the decision of the commissioners appointed for the purpose of locating the capitol of the State of Iowa, the constitution and laws establish the capitol at Des Moines and the State University at Iowa City. The offices of that State will be forthwith removed to Des Moines, and the next legislature will assemble their.